# LOCAL.

## NEW TERMS.

From and after the 1st day of January, 1880, the subscription price of the *Watchman* will be as follows:

One year, paid in advance, $1.50
" payment delayed 3 months, 2,00
" payment delayed 12 months 2.50

The weather—warming up for the campaign.

STRAWBERRIES—few, and rather a costly luxury so far.

Some poor thieves stoop low, even to the robbing of strawberry beds.

Mr. O. D. Davis and lady returned from their wedding tour yesterday morning.

Wheat promises fair in some sections of this county, while in others there cannot be more than a half crop.

Mr. J. J. Quantz left with his family, last Saturday, for Prosperity, S. C. He goes to take charge of the printing department of the *Lutheran Visitor*.

Our excellent Silver Cornet Band goes to Yadkin College next Thursday, 27th, to render music at the closing exercises of the present collegiate term.

We cannot speak with certainty in regard to the public sentiment of Rowan on the candidates for Governor, but we think Jarvis has the inside track.

COMMUNION Services were held at Franklin church last week. Rev. R. W. Boyd, pastor in charge, was assisted Friday and Saturday by Rev. J Rumple, of this city. Two appropriate sermons were ably delivered on Sunday by Rev. R. W. Boyd to a large and attentive audience.

The wide-awake firm of Messrs. Kluttz & Rendleman have an excellent line of coffees, sugars and molasses, grading from the cheapest to the best. Their advertisement in this paper speaks for itself.

Two specially fine, large, fat beeves were butchered for our market this week, which were readily sold at from 5 to 10 cts per pound. One by Mr. R. M. Barringer, and the other by Messrs. West & Julian. If our butchers were careful enough to always have none but good, fat beef in market, they would, no doubt, find little or no difficulty in disposing of it.

ANNUAL MEETING OF HOOK & LADDER COMPANY No. 1.—The Hook & Ladder Company at its meeting on Tuesday night last, elected the folowjng officers for the ensuing year:—

President, Theo. F. Kluttz; Secretary, R. M. Davis; Treasurer, A. Parker; Directors, W. R. Barker, J. L. Brown, M. A. Bencini, R. C. Skaban; Tiller, M. L. Julian, Janitor & Torch Bearer, R. M. Pendleton.

Six new members were received into the company, and a full dress drill ordered for Friday night of this week.

The 4th No. of the Fayetteville *Examiner* is to hand. It is a well gotten up paper of 28 columns, Democratic in politics, and will no doubt prove of great use to the community it more especially represents.

We are also in receipt of the Cape Fear *Banner*, another new paper recently started at Fayettville. These too enterprises indicate life in the good old town yet.

LUCERN.—We have seen several small lots of lucern this season, which, as most of our readers know, is a species of clover. But it is not much cultivated, for what reason we know not. It is of more rapid growth than red top clover and may be cut five or six times a year. It grows to the height of two feet or more, and is excellent green feed for cows, calves and hogs. And one desiring more particular information are referred to Mr. David McLean and J. D. McNeely, who cultivate it.

## SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

The Commencement exercies at Chapel Hill take place this year on the 2d and 3d of June. Hon. A. S. Merriman, will deliver the address before the Litterary Societies. Rev. H. H. Linker, D.D., of Ga., will preach the Baccalaurate sermon. F. B. Daney will Chief Marshall.

We acknowledge a ticket of invitation from the Students of Eastman College to accompany them on their Annual Excursion down the Hudson, Saturday, May 22d, 1880. Regret we cannot accept it.

LUDDEN & BATES' SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GA.—Through the Savannah *Morning News* we learn that Ludden & Bates Great Southern Music House will remove on July 1st next, to their new double store, corner Congress and Whitaker streets. They will then have two large four story stores thrown into one and conveniently arranged for their extended business (which has doubled in the past two years), and which will give them the largest and finest Musical Warerooms in the entire South. The music trade of this staunch old house is immense and Savannah may well be proud of possessing such an exponent of her claims as a Southern music and high art centre.

DIED—In Louisa co., Va., May 11th, Mr. D. R. Shelton, aged about 76 years.

The deceased was very highly esteemed by his acquaintances for his many excellent traits of character. No one, perhaps, was more beloved by his family and friends. His daughter, Mrs. S. W. Cole, of this city was summoned to his bedside a few days in advance, and was present on the sad occasion. During her absence she was notified of the illness of her husband, Mr. S. W. Cole, and reached this place Tuesday evening to find him better, and we are glad to say, still improving

**Notice.**—The Executive Committee of the Rowan County Sunday School Convention, and of the Rowan County Bible Society will meet at R. R. Crawford's Store on Tuesday, May 24th, at 9 o'clock A. M. R. R. CRAWFORD, Sec'y.

The Democratic Convention of Rowan will meet at the Court House on Saturday next. It is hoped that all have learned by past experience that the only safe way to secure unity and force is for all to avoid any attempt to foist upon the people a man or measure which they do not want. This is an easy road to travel and so far as we know at present, it is the disposition of all to walk in it. We hope the meeting will be large.

The object of this Convention is to appoint delegates to the 7th Congressional District Convention, and delegates to the State Convention. We mention this to correct an error with some who may suppose county officers are also to be nominated at this meeting. The election of county officers will not take place until November, and no movement on that subject will be had probably before September.

Dull times in town this week. The farmers are evidently driving farm work with all possible speed. It is rather dry, but extra fine for making hay, or killing grass. There is a decided increase in the acreage of cotton, this year. There have been heavier sales of fertilizers than ever before, and probably more mortgages given on the fall crop. It is a ticklish way of doing business, but all's well that ends well. A failure of the crop would swamp many a one who has risked too much on the single chance of making on this year's operations.

While farmers are straining every nerve merchants have leisure to consider and to plan. Some of them no doubt are thinking of where they can find a cool place, of mineral waters, ice creams and shady groves, and by the middle of June will begin to dodge out. It is a good time to go (or to send out active clerks) to attend College Commencements and School Exhibitions. Good business men are wise in such matters. There ought to be a large delegation to Davidson, Trinity, Mt. Pleasant, Thomasville, Yadkin College in Davidson, and to Mineral Springs Institute in Stanly, all within a day's travel, and all expecting visitors. Words spoken are often like seed sown, and bear fruit after many days.

We regret to say Messrs. A. J. Mock & Co., are being closed out. Their goods are going very rapidly at New York cost. The stock was good—all new—and bids fair to close out neat and clean. It is a fine chance for country merchants and those who have cash.

EDITOR *Watchman*: Statisical reports on the subject give the number of those who die annually from the use of intoxicating liquors away up in the millions—thirty millions, I think. But what of it? Men will continue to drink and to die of the use of liquor if the number shall rise to sixty millions a year. The love of drink, when once contracted, becomes a disease and is more inveterate and incurable than the disgusting cancer, and is just as sure to kill. But these are old facts. Everybody accepts them because they are well known to be true. And yet people will tamper with liquor—will drink and invite others to drink—at the liquor shops, at the still house, at their own homes, at public gatherings, and last, but not least, they even carry it to church on Sunday and drink it there. Quite recently a case of the latter kind came under my observation. It was at a Communion meeting: a number of handsome young men were the thoughtless offenders against public decency in this way. Instead of entering the church and attending the services of that sacred place and day, they hung around in the out skirts of the grove, and gave their hearts to folly, and their names to shame. I will not tell where and when this was done. For the sake of the fathers, mothers and sisters who worship at that church, I will forbear to point in this article so that the public may know. For the sake of the offenders themselves, not yet hardened in crime, I will forbear, trusting their sober second thought may convince them of error and turn them away from the evil which engulfs so many of our fellow citizens every year. I need add no more. A word to the wise is sufficient. B.

## Jackson Hill, N. C.

MAY 17th, 1880.

*Editor Watchman:* As the tidal waves of the mighty deep have their periods of flows and ebbs, so do the progress, prosperity, and happiness of man have their periods of increase and diminution, though not with equal regularity. One year a man may be proud, prosperous, and happy; next year poor, humble, wretched, and miserable. No one knows what a day, nay even an hour, may bring forth; misfortune may follow quickly in the wake of fortune, and the happiest, and most fortunate, may be brought to want and misery in a very short time. On the other hand, (and this should encourage the poor,) the humblest, if good, may suddenly have the smiles of fortune to beam refulgently upon them, placing them, at once, in a position to be as happy as is consistent with the nature of human life.

Prosperity in any of the laudable pursuits of man, when associated with bodily and mental health, and true goodness, is the certain harbinger of true happiness, that is, bodily and mental comfort. A sick man is not happy; neither is a hungry man, nor a man without comfortable clothing. He may be spiritually happy, though his body suffer; but, to be completely happy, both body and mind must, I conceive, be in an entire comfortable state. Business prosperity, health, and goodness, then, are the three conditions necessary to happiness. Of the first two, man has not entire control; of the last condition, he, perhaps, has such control. This last condition forms the surest stepping-stone to the acquirement of the others, and without it, they, if acquired, would afford no true happiness. Goodness begets temperance, and temperance health, and health prosperity and happiness. It causes a man to act honestly and honorably on all occasions, and thereby secures to him the benefit of the confidence of the able and good. Moverover, the happiness of man is so interwoven with duty that, to be dutiful, is, to a great extent, to be happy.

Respectfully,
ICHTHYOPAGAS.

## Enochville Items.

The municipal election here resulted in the election of L. F. Rodgers, Mayor; Dr. W. A. Leazer, Aaron Yost and J. N. Plaster, Commissioners.

Married, in this place, May the 6th, by J. A. Lipe, Esq., Mr. Henry Karriker and Miss Martha Jane Overcash. W.

For the Watchman.

## Jottings of First Impressions of Kentucky.

WOODFORD Co., May 11.

*Editor Watchman:*

Do you admire mountain scenery? A trip down the valley of New River and the Great Kanawha will give you much pleasure. Have you great patience? Are you very indifferent about making your expected connections? Then you must be sure to take the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for these beautiful valleys so grandly confined; for it is with the utmost deliberation that the train moves along, allowing ample time to see and carefully examine many of the points of interest among the mountains of West Virginia. But in order to enjoy the experience, you must look away from self and your destination, for you are crawling, and will miss your advertised connections—so will have to lie over at Huntington on the Ohio River, only some twenty-two hours. This place is highly entertaining—most beautifully situated on a dead flat. The gardens, and parks, and fountains, and monuments have no equal in Grant's Empire (!) unless at Warsaw, N. C. Besides the people are so religious and refined. But I hear that the ashes of some half dozen saints and of Lord Chesterfield have been liberally sprinkled over the city. But here, too, you must look across the beautiful river to the green hills beyond, in order to arrive at the most complete realization of enjoyment. Sometimes your own immediate surroundings do not seem to satisfy your cravings.

After having experienced all this, and a great deal more, I took the boat for Maysville, Ky., some sixty miles below Huntington. Landing at 5 a. m., I took train an hour later for Lexington. The Baptist Convention was in session there, and I reasonbly thought that the crowded cars were pouring in to attend its sessions. Imagine then how primitive the young Tar-heel felt when he found that it was the first day of the *races* at Lexington, consequently the crowd. There was a sprinkling of Baptists (if that expression is allowable) on the train, and strange to say they were travelling on tickets to the races. This was explained by the fact that the Kentucky Central Railroad does not seem to approve of Baptist Conventions—they are so demoralizing to a community—so the public-spirited company, desiring to counteract the evil influence, runs trains to Lexington at reduced rates to the races. The plan is a wise and thoughtful one. We suggest that a similar antidote be provived for the demoralizing influence of the ecclesiastical body soon to meet in Charleston, S. C. Many of the Baptist brethren took advantage of these reduced rates in attending the convention.

Lexington is one of the wealthiest cities of its size in the United States. It is a dignified city. The private residences are very elegant and the gardens well kept. Nothing seems cramped. Owing to the races, I saw more horses and vehicles than I ever saw before in a small city. It was my first experience in the Blue Grass country, so well stocked with blooded horses and cattle. And this feature alone is very pleasing—that the live-stock of all kinds is well kept. An old negro may come in town in rags, with a crazy buggy and off-mended harness, but his horse's ribs are well covered, though he may lack the curry comb.

The turn-pike roads are a great comfort. I could not help wishing that some of North Carolina's corpulent doctors could enjoy them, especially in winter. It would be a change from the clay hills of Rowan. Blue grass grows everywhere. It is in flower at this season. I have been wondering whether it can come to such perfection elsewhere, and why it soon dies out when sown on clay soil.

I picked up a paper—a county paper—yesterday, and was rather shocked at finding pictures, descriptions with pedigrees, and advertisements of blooded stallions occupying so prominent a place. Such things with us are not allowed in decent papers. Then too, I noticed that the fare at the tables of boarding schools was published. I suppose that the food for the body entered as an element in chosing a seminary, as well as the food for the mind. 'Tis a good idea—but is one of the differences noticable. O. ORION.

## Fifty Miles of Flames.

*Every Mountain-Top Blazing Like a Crater—A Terrible Scene.*

Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Times.

SCRANTON, May 11.—The fires that have been raging on the Moosi and Pocono Mountain, south of this city, the past few days, assumed an alarming shape this afternoon, and great destruction of property is threatened on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the Pennsylvania Coal Company's Railroads. The latter stands in greater danger. The fire extends from one end of the road, at Haw-to the other end, at Pittston, and heaps of ties, bark and other valuable property along the route have been destroyed. To night the woods from Greenville to Tobyhanna, twenty-seven miles along the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road, are burning, and the flames extend across the Pocono to the Lehigh, a distance of fifty miles at some points. The Greenville tannery was on fire a dozen times this afternoon, and each time the flames were put out by gangs of workmen. To-night while at the scene I saw a train of Pnensylvania coal cars run off the track in the midst of the fiery tract and threatened with destruction. Our party was on a Delaware Lackawanna and Western engine and could not cross the ravine. The picture is terrible. Every mountain-top for miles around blazes like a crater. A number of dwellings near Dunnings and Moscow were burned to-night. Greenhill, a timber tract five miles square, the property of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, is under fire, and some valuable lumber was burned near Tobyhannah today. Fires are also raging on the line of the Delaware and Hudson Gravity road, between Carbondale and Honesdale, and workmen are out everywhere trying vainly to prevent the destruction of property.

# ROWAN COUNTY.

BY J. R.

Intimately associated with Gen. Rutherford, and Major Smith, in the Provincial Congress of North Carolina, and in the public affairs of Rowan County during and after the war of the Revolution, was

HON. WILLIAM SHARPE.

While Rutherford represented the central Rowan, or Grant's Creek, section, and Smith came from the "Jerseys" or eastern Rowan section, Sharpe was from the west, and represented that region now included in Iredell County.

William Sharpe was the eldest son of Thomas Sharpe, of Cecil county, Maryland, and was born in that State, December 13, 1742. In the year 1763 he emigrated to North Carolina, and settled in Mecklenburg county, where he married the daughter of David Reese. Mr. Reese was from Pennsylvania—the brother of the Rev. Thomas Reese, a prominent minister in Mecklenburg, and afterwards in South Carolina. David Reese, was a leading citizen in his day, and his name is honored with a place among the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Sharpe, soon after his marriage moved to Rowan county, and in the Revolution took an early and decided part in all public affairs, and was a staunch advocate for independence. At the formation of the Committee of Safety for Rowan county in 1774, William Sharpe was selected as a member, and his name is attached to the minutes of the Committee, as secretary. At the adjournment of the Committee in 1776, the minutes appear to have been left in his hands, and were preserved in his family, until they were brought to light by the researches of Prof. E. F. Rockwell, and published in 1851, in Wheeler's sketches of North Carolina.

In 1775 he represented Rowan in the Provincial Congress at Newbern and Hillsboro, and he was also a member of the convention that formed the first constitution of the State at Halifax, in 1776. The same year he acted as aid to Gen. Rutherford in his campaign against the Cherokee Indians.

In 1779 he was the representative of the Salisbury district in the Continental Congress of Philadelphia. At the battle of Ramsour's Mill, June 1780, two of Capt. Sharpe's sons, William and Thomas, served under the command of Col. Francis Locke, William was in command of a company and conducted himself with distinguished gallantry. It was a shot directed by him, that struck down one of the tory captains, near the close of the action, and thus contributed to the speedy termination of the battle in favor of the patriots.

Mr. Sharpe, during the Revolutionary war, was a magistrate of Rowan county and his name appears frequently on the Records as one of the presiding justices in the County Court. On the 7th of February 1785, he presented a lawyer's licence, and took the customary oath of an attorney. After this period he appears as a lawyer in many cases in Court, and enjoyed, as Dr. Hunter says, an extensive practice.

Mr. Sharpe died in 1818, in the 77th year of his age, leaving a widow and twelve children. These children, with his own reputation for distinguished services, constitute his legacy to his country.

In concluding this sketch I will mention, that besides his sons, from whom the name of Sharpe is perpetuated, there were two daughters that became mothers of extensive and influential families. The eldest of these was named Matilda, and was united in marriage to William W. Erwin of Burke county. Their union was blessed with a family of fifteen children, many of whom have held prominent and honorable positions in the State, and their descendents are still found as honored and useful citizens in the Piedmont regions of North Carolina.

Ruth, the second daughter of the Hon. William Sharpe was married to Col Andrew Caldwell, of Iredell county. Col. Caldwell represented Iredell county in the House of Commons in 1806,-7-8, and in the Senate in 1812, '13.

His two sons, Judge David F Caldwell, so long a prominent citizen of Salisbury, and the Hon. Joseph P Caldwell, who represented his district in the national Congress, sustained the reputation of their distinguished ancestor by their public services.

JOHN BREVARD.

Another name on the list of members of the Provincial Congress of North Carolina was John Brevard. The family is of French extraction, and its history is associated with the stirring events that accompanied the Reformation of the sixteenth century, in France. The Calvinistic subjects of the French king were persecuted and harassed through long years, until driven to madness they allied themselves with the Prince of Conde, and attempted resistance. But their plans were discovered and frustrated, and they were subjected to still greater persecutions. At length however, Henry IV. by the famous edict of Nantes, in 1598 granted equal rights to his Protestant and Catholic subjects. For about three quarters of a century the Huguenots, or French Calvinists, enjoyed comparative safety, during which time they multiplied and prospered. At length however, Louis XIV, instigated by Madame de Maintenon, began to renew the cruel work of persecuting his Protestant subjects, by imposing disabilities and fines upon them. In 1685 he revoked the edict of Nantes, and endeavored to suppress all forms of worship except the Romish. By this cruel and short-sighted policy he drove from his dominions more than half a million of his most useful and industrious subjects—farmers, artisans, laborers, producers of all kinds. They crossed into Switzerland, Germany, Holland, England, wherever the frontiers were more easily passed. Among these Huguenot emigrants, was a young man of the name of Brevard, who found his way to the north of Ireland. Here he made the acquaintance of a family by the name of McKnitt, of Scotch extraction. He determined to cast in his lot with this family in their projected emigration to the New World. It happened that there was in the McKnitt family a fair young lass, for whom the ardent Huguenot conceived a tender passion, and responsive affection was awakened in the bosom of the maiden. The result was a marriage, and the young couple upon reaching America settled in a home on Elk River, in Maryland. There were born unto them five sons and a daughter. The eldest of these was John Brevard, the Rowan County farmer and member of the Provincial Congress.

Before his removal to North Carolina he was united in marriage to a sister of the Rev. Alex, McWhorter, D. D. a distinguished Presbyterian minister, who was for a short time President of "Queen's Musuem" College, in Charlotte.

John Brevard settled in Rowan County, about three miles from Centre Church, some time between 1740 and 1750, coming on with the first emigrants to that section. There he led a quiet and useful life, rearing a large family, consisting of eight sons and four daughters, whom he trained to be useful citizens. When the troublous times of the Revolution came, Brevard was an old man, but not too old to represent Rowan County in the Crovincial Congress. And though too old to take the field, his sons gallantly obeyed the call to arms, and entered into the military service. On that dark morning of the first of February 1781, when General William Davidson fell at Cowan's Ford, while resisting the passage of the British troops, Mr. Brevard's house was burnt down by order of some of the British officers. A part of the invading army crossed at Beattie's Ford, and so passed directly by Brevard's house. The old gentleman was absent from home, and his daughters had been sent across a swamp, out of harm's way, leaving none but the venerable wife and mother at home. A British officer riding up and taking a paper out of his pocket, declared that the houses must be burnt, alleging as a reason, that Brevard had eight sons in the rebel army. Though the venerable matron tried to save some of her property, it was snatched from her hands, and cast into the flames. Gen. William Davidson, who was killed that morning, was the son in-law of John Brevard, having married Mary, his eldest daughter. Their son, William Lee Davidson, Esq., was an early friend and patron of Davidson College, and made a donation of the land upon which the College now stands. Dr. Ephraim Brevard, the secretary of the Mecklenburg Convention, was the eldest son of John Brevard. Dr. Foote says of him, "He thought clearly; felt deeply; wrote well; resisted bravely, and died a martyr to that liberty, none loved better and few understood so well."

## Pleading For His Own Life.

The Dallas (Tex.) Times recites the details of a case that certainly presents some of the most remarkable features known in the history of jurisprudence in this country. This occurred at Waxahachie, during the last term of the Ellis county district court. A colored man was indicted for entering into a conspiracy to murder. He was brought to trial; the evidence was strong, and, in spite of the good fight made in his defence by his attorney, he was convicted. A motion for a new trial was made, and the the judge, seeing that no error of law was made, and believing the evidence sufficient, promptly overruled the motion. When the prisoners were brought in to be sentenced, this negro was among them. When asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, he said he knew anything he might say would have no weight with the court, as all the forms of law had been complied with, and he knew he must go to the penitentiary, but that he had something to say for the benefit of his colored friends, and, with the permission of the court, he would make a few remarks. The court told him he would listen. The negro started off slowly and deliberately reviewing the testimony, showing the inconsistencies of the witnesses' statements, and then, carried away with the idea of the wrong done him, he burst forth in a stream of eloquence seldom heard. When he sat down the Judge said: "Sam, I thought you guilty; I don't believe so now, and will set aside the judgment overruling your motion for a new trial and give you another chance." So eloquently had the negro presented his case that the Judge then dismissed the case, and the prisoner walked out of the court room a free man. This is the first case in Texas, at least, where a man brought up to be sentenced, was ever turned loose. Every person present says that the effort was the finest ever heard. The negro is uneducated and a common field-hand.

## American Bible Society.

*Sixty-Fourth Anniversary—Addresses, &c.*

LOUISVILLE, May 17.—The sixty-fourth anniversary of the American Bible Society was held at Broadway Tabernacle, yesterday, where an audience of 3,000 gathered. The address of welcome was delivered by Bishop Kavanaugh, and the response made by the Rev. Dr. McEean. A resume of the work for the past year was presented, showing an increased efficiency. Addresses were made by Rev. B. M. Palmer, D. D., of New Orleans Bishop J. W. Wiley, Rev. W. P. Newman, D. D., and Rev. John Scudder, missionary to India. Dr. Newman, and Rev. John Affienbach were present, a deputation from the general conference in session at Cincinnati. At night union services in the interest of the society were held in eight or ten of the largest churches of the city, and addressed by speakers from abroad.

## Complicated Matrimony,

Raleigh Observer.

About three years ago a man living in an adjoining county, was reported to have been killed by falling from a scaffold. The report was published, and was seen by the man's wife. She donned the usual mourning, and for about a year mourned the loss of the dead. She then began to turn her thoughts rather to the living. Two years past, she was prevailed upon by a man of this county to become his wife, and the license was issued by a register of deeds in this city. A few weeks ago the supposed dead husband turned up in a most unexpected abrupt style, to the dismay of husband number two and the wife. The first husband, after a survey of situation, made application for a divorce which was granted. A few days since the second husband, whose other marriage was of course rendered illegal by the existence of one husband at the time the license was issued, came into the city and obtained from Captain White, the register of deeds, another license to marry the same woman. It was granted, and there on the same page of the register stands the same names, with an interval of almost exactly two years between. Such a case has never occurred in this county before.

The wonderful steam catamaran, or float, which has been in process of construction for three months at Nyack, N. Y., is now almost completed, and will be launched within two weeks. It is owned by Commodore Vorhees, and is to be used for carrying passengers between New York City and Nyack. The rate of speed it is expected to attain is thirty miles per hour.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

Statement of unclaimed letters remaining in the Post Office at Salisbury, N. C. May 18, 1880:

John Ellson, Andrew Hall, Dr. King, Samuel Lemly col., Wm. Lowder, J. W. McCoffin, Miss Jennie Morrell, Miss Alice McMoore, Rev. S. J. McLeod, Mr. Clabon Poe, Jos. Peck, Mr. E. Monroe Pool, Mrs. Mary J. Pemberton, Mr. Hamilton P. Raidie, Geo. Summeral, Miss Mattie Sides, Mr. Wm Stoner, David M. Sillivan, J. S. Williamson.

When called for say Advertised, and give date of list. D L BRINGLE, P. M.

HANGED FOR KILLING A NEGRO.—Thomas White, a white man, aged about 28, was hanged at Spartanburg Friday for the murder of Pete Hawkins, a colored youth of 18. The execution took place within the jail yard, no one being present but relatives of the condemned, a guard of ten men, a clergyman and sheriff.

We clip the following from a Northern paper: Mr. Eddy gave Miss Hiutzleman a fine set of jewelry, at Newbern, N. C., and she wore it several weeks. Then he brought a suit to recover it, on the ground that he had simply lent it to her. She testified that by the terms of a mutual agreement, she was to pay for the jewelry by kissing Mr. Eddy every morning for a hundred days. He called and got his kiss, on his way to work, every day for about a month. Then he grew bold, and wanted to take a hug as well as a kiss. There was no provision in the burgain for hugging, and she repulsed him, even restricting his kisses to a mere touch of his lips to her cheek. He thought he was being cheated, and hence, effort to recover.—*Nut Shell.*

We understand, on last Wednesday evening some persons who had been fishing in a hole in South West Creek, near the place known as "Sheppard Jones' bridge," about three miles from Kinston, found two of the books belonging to the office of the Superior Court Clerk of Lenoir county, which had been sunk there under a root. The books found contain the judgments or what is better known as the "Execution Docket," both of the State and Civil cases. One of the books had a number of leaves torn out, but the index had been destroyed and the particular judgments missing could not be ascertained. The books were made of heavy stock and well bound in strong leather cases, and from their appearance must have been in the water for a number of days. This, we hope, will furnish a clue to the guilty parties, and by their arrest and conviction Mr. Hunter will be speedily vindicated and discharged from all suspicion of complicity in the charge of arson.—*Nut Shell.*

A GORGE OF SILVER.—Washington, June 14.—In the cabinet to-day there was quite a lengthy discussion as to the accumulated silver in the treasury, the causes which led to it, and what had best be done to get it into circulation. Secretary Sherman stated that there were now over forty millions of standard silver dollars in the treasury vaults and it was accumulating at the rate of about a million a month. Secretary Evarts, who is a good deal of a silver man, said the way to get it out was to pay it out. Mr. Sherman said they had tried all plans, but that the silver stream pouring into the treasury was larger than the stream they had been able to direct outward. No conclusion was reached.

## The Internal Revenue Laws.

Excise laws are always oppressive, and taxes assessed by them are nearly always paid under protest. The present internal revenue laws are particularly so, but as the burden falls upon whisky and tobacco, there is probably less general complaint, than if it was levied on articles which necessarily enter into more general consumption. The cost of collecting the taxes under our present internal revenue laws amount to about seventy-five million dollars, in round figures, and the party that can control this amount of patronage counts it quite a nice little sugar plum in the general inducements offered for party support. In the South, at least, the distribution of official patronage under the internal revenue laws has proved all that its most ardent supporters could possibly contemplate, and therefore becomes absolutely necessary to hold on to its advantages. This is appreciated by the leaders of the Republican party, and the spirit crops out in Congress whenever the revenue laws are touched.

Each of the four weeks in June will witness the holding of a national convention. The Greenbackers meet at Chicago on the 9th, and the prohibitionists at Cleveland on the 17th.


**Unquestionable.**

The *Herald*, Detroit, Mich., says o Warner's Safe Liver and Kidney Cure: "Its efficacy in kidney, liver, and urinary diseases is so fully acknowledged that it is not worth the questioning. Bona fide testimonials from well-known citizens in public and privatete life are evidences strong enough to convince the most stubborn doubter."


**NOTICE!**

All persons having steelyards, scales, and all kinds of measures which have not been sealed within the last two years must bring them to me at once, to have them sealed as the law requires.

WM. BROWN,
May 20, 1880. 3t Standard Keeper.


KERR CRAIGE,
Attorney at Law,
Salisbury, N. C.



LETTER and NOTE HEADS, BILL HEADS, CARDS and ENVELOPES printed to order at very low rates. Call at this office. 35:39


# BUSINESS LOCALS.

Just received at A. C. HARRIS' a fine lot of No. 1. Cigars and French Candies.

# PRICE CURRENT.

[Corrected by J. M. KNOX & Co.
May, 20 1880.

| | |
|---|---|
| COTTON—dull good Middlings, | 11 |
| Middling | 10@10¼ |
| low do | 8@9 |
| stains | 8@9 |
| BACON, county, hog round | 8@8½ |
| BUTTER— | 20 |
| EGGS | 10@11 |
| CHICKENS—per dozen | $1.50@2.00 |
| CORN New | 55@60 |
| MEAL—moderate demand at | 65 |
| WHEAT—good demand at | 1 25@1.30 |
| FLOUR—best fam. | 3.50@3 50 |
| extra | 3.25 |
| super. | 3 25 |
| POTATOES, IRISH | 50 |
| ONIONS—no demand | 50 |
| LARD— | 8@9 |
| HAY— | 50 |
| OATS— | 45@50 |
| BEESWAX— | 20@21 |
| TALLOW— | 6@7 |
| BLACKBERRIES— | 7 |
| APPLES, dried | 5@6 |
| SUGAR— | 10@12½ |

## WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

WINSTON, N. C., May 20, 1880.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lugs, common dark | $3.50 | @ | $5.00 |
| Lugs, common bright, | 5.00 | @ | 6.00 |
| Lugs, good bright, | 7.00 | @ | 8.50 |
| Lugs, fancy bright, | 12.00 | @ | 18 00 |
| Leaf, common dark, | 5.00 | @ | 6.00 |
| Leaf, good dark, | 7.00 | @ | 8.00 |
| Leaf, common bright, | 6.00 | @ | 7.50 |
| Leaf, good bright, | 10 00 | @ | 12.50 |
| Wrappers, common bright, | 12 50 | @ | 15.00 |
| Wrappers, good bright, | 25.00 | @ | 30 00 |
| Wrappers, fine bright, | 35.00 | @ | 50 00 |
| Wrappers, fancy bright, | 50 00 | @ | 75.00 |

## St. Louis Market Quotations.

MAY 17, 1880.

Prices given are for goods aboard cars or boat ready for shipment to destination.

| | | Dolls. | Cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mess Pork | Per bbl. | 10 | 75 |
| Dry Salt Shoulders | Per lb. | | 4¾ |
| " " Clear Rib Sides | " | | 6⅝ |
| " " Clear Sides | " | | 6¾ |
| Bacon—Shoulders | " | | 6¾ |
| " Clear Rib Sides | " | | 7¾ |
| " Clear Sides | " | | 7⅞ |
| Hams—Plain | " | | 9¾ |
| " Canvased | " | | 10 |
| Lard | " | | 7¾ |
| Mess Beef | Per bbl. | 12 | 50 |
| Flour—Extra Fancy | " | 6 | 00 |
| " Choice | " | 5 | 40 |
| " Family | " | 5 | 15 |
| " Fine | " | 3 | 50 |
| Corn Meal | " | 2 | 15 |
| Grits | " | 3 | 00 |
| Corn—White in Bulk | Per bu. | | 39 |
| " " Sacks | " | | 45 |
| " " Mixed in Bulk | " | | 36½ |
| " " Sacks | " | | 41½ |
| Oats—Mixed in Bulk | " | | 33 |
| " " Sacks | " | | 38 |

Prices on Horses, Mules, Wagons, Machinery Farm Implements, Field and Grass Seeds etc., given on application.

Wm. M. PRICE & CO.
St. Louis, Mo.

## CONDENSED TIME
# NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

| Date, May 15, 1880. | No. 47, Daily. | No. 45, Daily. | No. 6, Daily ex. Sunday. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Charlotte | 8 50 a.m | 4 10 p.m. | ..... |
| " Salisbury | 6 42 " | 5 54 " | ..... |
| " High Point | 7 31 " | 6 42 " | ..... |
| Arrive at Greensboro | 8 10 " | 7 32 " | ..... |
| Leave Greensboro | 8 20 " | ..... | 5 00 p.m. |
| Arrive at Hillsboro | 10 23 " | ..... | 10 22 " |
| " Durham | 11 02 " | ..... | 11 47 a.m. |
| " Raleigh | 12 30 p.m | ..... | 3 00 " |
| Leave " | 3 30 " | 6 00 a.m | ..... |
| Arrive at Goldsboro | 6 00 " | 10 00 " | ..... |

No 47—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. R. R. for all points in Western North Carlina, daily except Sundays. At Greensboro with the R. & D. Railroad for all points North, East and West. At Goldsboro W. & W. Railroad for Wilmington.

No. 45—Connects at Greensboro with the R. & D. Railroad for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

| Date, May 15, 1880. | No. 48, Daily. | No. 42, Daily. | No. 5, Daily ex. Sunday |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Greensboro | 10 10 a.m. | 6 31 p.m. | ..... |
| Arrive at Raleigh | 12 25 p.m. | 10 45 " | ..... |
| Leave " | 3 40 " | ..... | 7 00 a.m. |
| Arrive at Durham | 4 52 " | ..... | 9 19 " |
| " Hillsboro | 5 53 | ..... | 11 07 " |
| " Greensboro | 7 50 | ..... | 2 45 p.m. |
| Leave " | 8 20 | 6 56 a.m | ..... |
| Arrive High Point | 8 55 | 7 30 " | ..... |
| " Salisbury | 10 16 | 9 15 | ..... |
| " Charlotte | 12 27 p.m | 11 17 | ..... |

No. 48—Connects at Greensboro with Salem Branch. At Air-Line Junction with A. & C. A. L. Railroad to all points South and Southwest. At Charlotte with the C. C. & A. Railroad for all points south & Southeast. At Salisbury with W. N. C. Railroad, daily, except Sundays, for all points in Western North Carolina.

No. 43—Connects at Air-Line Junction with A. & C. A. L. Railroad for all points South and Southwest.

TIME TABLE
# WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD

Takes effect Friday May 14, 1880, 8.00 A. M.

| GOING WEST. LEAVE. | | GOING EAST. LEAVE. |
|---|---|---|
| 9 00 A. M. | Salisbury | 4 30 |
| 10 12 | Third Creek | 4 15 |
| 10 36 | Elmwood | 3 51 |
| 11 00 | Statesville | 3 31 |
| 11 52 | Catawba | 2 30 |
| 12 44 | Newton | 2 07 |
| 12 56 | Conova | 1 55 |
| 1 44 | Hickory | P.M. 1 27 |
| 2 34 | Icard | 12 37 |
| 3 04 | Morganton | 11 47 |
| 3 28 | Glen Alpine | 11 23 |
| 3 45 | Bridgewater | 11 06 |
| 4 28 | Marion | 10 22 |
| 5 16 | Old Fort | 9 34 |
| 5 28 | Henry | 9 22 |
| 6 00 | Black Mountain | 8 56 |
| 6 35 | Cooper's | 8 24 |
| 6 54 | Swannanoa | 8 12 |
| | Head of Pond | A.M. 8 00 |

Trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

J. W. WILSON, Prest.


"ACORN COOK STOVE."

WILLIAMS BROWN

Has the exclusive sale of this celebrated Cook Stove and they are going off like hot cakes. 7.tf



JAMES M. GRAY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
SALISBURY, N. C.

Office in the Court House lot, next door to Squire Haughton. Will practice in all the Courts of the State.